

Railroad Men Are Firm for Right to Strike

Law Prohibiting Walkouts Would Be Resisted, Union Leader Warns Senators

Minimum Wage Scouted

Plan Is a Palliative, but Not a Cure, He Declares; Confer With Hines To-day

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Organized labor on the American railroads will insist on the right to strike, even though Congress should adopt the proposal of the railroad brotherhoods for government ownership of the roads and their operation in the interest of the employees.

A. B. Garretson, spokesman for the brotherhoods and for the ten railway unions of the American Federation of Labor, so informed the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to-day. Under any system of railroad ownership and management, he said, labor would oppose vigorously enactment of any law that would prohibit railroad strikes. And such a law, he said, would not be obeyed.

"The government," he said, "has no right to limit any privilege of citizenship enjoyed by labor, even though the government itself is the employer."

Seattle Strike Cited

"The creation of any law that will not be obeyed is the sum total of unwisdom, because it creates a contempt for law. And nothing in God's



YOU Americans I call it French Baume, I hear, because you have some difficulty in pronouncing its name—

BAUME ANALGESIQUE BENGUÉ

Here in France for a quarter of a century it has been regularly prescribed by physicians.

It is my hope that you may find it most useful to relieve the pain of sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, headache, and the like. But may I suggest that you always be sure of obtaining the original?

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American Agents, New York

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Our Cars Sell on Receipt!
THERE'S A REASON
Why not call and investigate Why?
EVERY MAKE AND ALL TYPES.
Demonstrations Given; Easy Payments
Arranged; Automobiles Traded.
Just a "Square Deal" and
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A Shop for "Service"; 17 Years' Experience.
Tires at 40% to 60% Discount
Cord or Fabric. Thirty Makes for Selection.
TUBES AT HALF LIST.
Sole and Used Bargains! Biggest
Stock Anywhere.
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New or Used. Tops, Chaises, Seats, etc.
Jandorf Automobile Co.
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Body Dept., "Blue Signs," 317 W. 59th St.
We Have No Branch Stores

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form
For infants, invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
Tone nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

name can create such a contempt for law, which is a point at which no power can force obedience and where laboring men break away from the control of their own leaders, as witness the Seattle strike. When there is an opinion among men that a law invades an inherent right and delivers them bound hand and foot to their oppressors, such a law will not be obeyed."

Contenting for the right of the railroad employees to share with the government in the earnings of the roads, which is a point at which no power can force obedience and where laboring men break away from the control of their own leaders, as witness the Seattle strike. When there is an opinion among men that a law invades an inherent right and delivers them bound hand and foot to their oppressors, such a law will not be obeyed."

Where arbitration was resorted to in the settlement of wage disputes, he said, it was necessary that the employer and the employee should be equally represented on the boards of arbitration.

"And now," he said, "I am going to make an anti-Bolshevik statement, which is that the tyranny of one class will be less than the tyranny of another. Between the tyranny of the laborers and the tyranny of the overlords there must be a cushion of men, removed from both extremes, but removed from the basic questions involved."

Security Men to Be Heard

Mr. Garretson will be followed on the stand to-morrow by Guy M. Freer, chief counsel of the National Traffic League, and Traffic manager of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; Luther M. Waller, general counsel for the National Association of Security Officers; and Charles Warfield, president of that organization. Mr. Warfield returns to the stand to be cross-examined on the proposals of security officers for a solution of the railroad problem.

Chairman Smith did not attempt to-day to press his suggestion for curtailing the number of hearings a week. He said that the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, including Mr. Garretson, will confer with Director General Hines concerning it, it is understood, the new advance in wages for engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen soon to be announced. The increase, it is understood, will approach \$100,000,000. In the general wage increase of last July, approximately \$90,000,000, the brotherhoods were dissatisfied with the fact that the bulk of the increase went to the lower grades of employees. The new increase, it is said, will in large measure overcome this dissatisfaction.

Want Ban on Politics Lifted

In the meantime the brotherhoods have informed the Senate committee they are willing to withdraw their opposition to the five-year extension of government control of the railroads, provided the administration lets down the bars against railroad employees participating actively in politics. The railroad administration has explained that the anti-politics ban was issued over the signature of the President himself, and it is not unlikely the demand of the brotherhoods for its revocation will be brought to Mr. Wilson's attention when he returns to Washington.

Railroad Men Urged Not to Ask States To Adjust Grievances

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Director General Hines has suggested to labor leaders that instead of asking legislation affecting working conditions from state legislatures they take up desired changes with the railroad administration, so state governments may not be put in a position of controlling the national government. Mr. Hines said union leaders expressed approval of the suggestion.

Chief of the four brotherhoods will confer to-morrow with the director general on technical questions regarding working conditions, which have been pending for some months. No dispute is involved.

Builders Seek Definite Scale Of Wage Costs

Representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Building Trades Employers' Association meet this morning to consider the grievances which have threatened to involve all building trades. It is expected an agreement will be reached which will make it possible for employers and unions to agree on wage scales for all trades for the building year beginning May 1.

This agreement, if reached, will provide for continuance of the closed shop in New York and for arbitration of all disputes by boards representing the employers and the trade involved.

Until such an agreement is reached it is agreed by both sides that building in New York will be held back as much by possibility of delays owing to strikes as by the matter of wages.

The importance of the agreement, however, consists largely in the fact that New York sets the scale for other cities, New York wage rates being the base from which wages in other cities are figured. Therefore settled conditions here not only will stimulate local building, but will help building conditions throughout the country. To that extent the conferences between the trades and the unions are part of a large construction measure.

With the exception of the carpenters, all trades have been at work for weeks with committees of the employers' association in an endeavor to reach agreement on wages. The conferences have been harmonious. Within the week, it is stated, representatives of some unions have sought to speed up this work, so the agreements may be ready for ratification not later than March 1.

This is entirely in accord with the wishes of the employers, who agree that May 1 is the logical time for new wages and agreements to become effective. They believe much business may be expected once investors are assured that projects now in consideration can go forward to completion at definite cost without undue delay.

"Labor," said Ronald Taylor, president of the employers' association, yesterday, "probably represents 60 per cent of the cost of new construction. In some trades it is higher in some lower. For example, in plastering the material cost is very slight as compared to the cost of labor."

"What is necessary," he said, "is to stabilize the trade and let investors, architects and employers know what their labor costs are to be. In the present state of affairs they do not know. The question whether \$4.50 or \$5.00 is to be paid for a given job is not so important to them as to know that it will cost the same to-morrow as it does to-day, and that \$1,000,000 project or a \$3,000,000 project shall not be held up for weeks and months by disputes and suspensions of work."

W. L. Hutcheson, international president of the carpenters, said yesterday he was very hopeful everything would work out all right.

"We are not," said he, "at all anxious for trouble or a strike. I do not think the other side is. There is no need in it for us to have men idle. I have an idea we will come to an agreement with a minimum of friction and perhaps without a strike. At any rate, that is what we are looking for."

I. W. W. Plot On Wilson's Life Charged

Continued from page 1

Chicago and other Western cities, there was a panic among the radicals here. The raid in Chicago, which resulted in twenty-nine arrests and the seizure of tons of I. W. W. and Bolshevik pamphlets and circulars, so alarmed the "reds" here that they refused to comment on the situation.

Socialists Hold Meeting

Seymour Steadman, counsel for Professor Scott Nearing, who is on trial in the Federal District Court for alleged violation of the espionage act, addressed a meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel. This meeting was called by prominent Socialists to decide what legal action might be taken to prevent the pending deportations. Although reporters were not admitted, it was learned reliably that Mr. Steadman advised his associates that there was little chance of stopping the deportations by any legal move.

Among those at the meeting were: Nearing, Albert De Silver, of the Civil Liberties Bureau; Charles Recht, of the Bureau of Legal Advice; S. Walter Nelles, counsel for the Civil Liberties Bureau; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, John Reed, Mrs. Ella R. Bloor, the Rev. Norman Thomas and Miss Caroline Love, of Chicago.

While Mr. Steadman would not discuss the meeting, he said:

"I think if the government would open the door and allow people to return to Russia who wish to go there would be a larger exodus than most people imagine. I believe that many of those deported would return voluntarily if given an opportunity."

Fair Treatment Assured

Immigration Commissioner Uhl said yesterday when he was informed of the contemplated efforts of the Socialists to prevent deportations by legal means that he did not believe the names of the prisoners were known to the Socialists. He said he informed the aliens that as long as they were orderly on Ellis Island they would be treated the same as other prisoners, and they had caused no trouble.

Mr. Uhl also said that as far as he was able to ascertain the prison train coming here from Texas contained only the usual deportation cases that have been held up because of lack of shipping. He said he did not think they were members of the I. W. W.

Chief Ofley, of the Department of Justice, said that he had received no instructions from Washington regarding a Bolshevik roundup. He pointed out that the matter would be taken care of by the Bureau of Immigration and did not come under his department. When questioned about the 2,500 files gathered by agents of the Department of Justice on alien I. W. W. and labor agitators who have been working with the Bolsheviks, he said:

"Of course the various departments of the government always exchange information in cases of this kind. I believe the Bureau of Immigration has all information on the men they may seek. If we receive a request to cooperate with them in any roundup we will, of course, do everything we can. However, the matter does not come up as part of our regular work."

It was pointed out by a high Federal official that if all undesirable who advocate anarchy and the destruction of property, with the enemy aliens already interdicted, were to be deported, it means more than 10,000 malcontents will be shipped back to Europe under guard. Although Ellis Island has only accommodations for 4,000 prisoners, this official explained that the deportations would be rushed, and there would be no overcrowding.

Elizabeth G. Flynn, of the Workers' Defense Union, announced last night that her organization had held an important conference yesterday to decide on what action to take against the deportations. She said it would hold a meeting Sunday morning to protest against the deportations, and then would decide to give financial aid to the Bureau of Legal Advice for court action. It is expected that the Defense Union will organize a series of mass meetings to protest against the government's action.

The New York local of the Socialist party yesterday sent a vigorous protest to President Wilson and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson against the deportation of the 8,000 alien radicals, I. W. W. and other agitators.

Two Arrested in Newark

The Federal agents in Newark yesterday took in custody two alleged agitators, whom they charged with distributing circulars advocating "revolutionary unionism." The prisoners are Charles Stieglitz, eighteen, of 12 South Fifth Street, Harrison, N. J., and Rudolph W. Berkstein, nineteen, of 474 South Orange Street, Newark. They were arrested on charges of distributing circulars advocating "revolutionary unionism." The prisoners are Charles Stieglitz, eighteen, of 12 South Fifth Street, Harrison, N. J., and Rudolph W. Berkstein, nineteen, of 474 South Orange Street, Newark. They were arrested on charges of distributing circulars advocating "revolutionary unionism."

According to the authorities, they were distributing incendiary I. W. W. posters and pamphlets and making every effort to enlist the support of the unemployed in the American Federation of Labor in their work. They told Commissioner Cozolino that their headquarters was at 178 West Kinney Street.

The police raided the headquarters and found six men and one woman in the dimly lighted room. The woman was preparing coffee and tea. She was nineteen and said that she was from New York but was employed as housekeeper of the clubroom.

"What are you doing with the money contributed?" asked the raiders. "We don't keep any record of that," responded the spokesman of the group and further information was denied.

Copies of circulars entitled "Rebel Workers," which the men were distributing, were seized and taken to Police Headquarters.

Immigration Chief Says Aliens Deported Were Not Strikers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Anthony C. Mead, Commissioner General of Immigration, said to-night that reports of prospective wholesale deportations of aliens were "unjustified."

"It is estimated that about 6,000 aliens are to be deported, the great majority because they are insane or otherwise public charges," Mr. Mead said. "Most of the remainder are diseased or have been found guilty of offenses subjecting them to deportation. A few, comparatively, are agitators who are opposed to our form of government or all organized government."

"None of the aliens recently taken

Telegraphers Ask Removal of Bursleson

RESOLUTIONS demanding the removal of Postmaster General Bursleson and asking President Wilson to order this action were adopted yesterday by the Washington Council of Telegraphers, District No. 21, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

The resolution, which was passed in the presence of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, reads:

"The time for appeals is passed. Smarting under slights and indignities suffered by representatives of our craft at the hands of government wire officials, we are not disposed to come to you in supplication, but rather with a demand for action. We sincerely hope the action will be the removal of Mr. Bursleson."

From Seattle to Ellis Island for deportation has any connection with the strikes at Seattle or elsewhere in the West.

"Deportees now in custody have been rounded up over a considerable period of time, but could not be deported before because of the shortage of shipping facilities."

"Reports that trains are being mobilized to deport anarchists or others are exaggerated."

Jerome Miners Quit Town, Fearing Clash With I. W. W. Agitators

JEROME, Ariz., Feb. 12.—Scores of miners left the Jerome district to-day as the result of the troubles following the 75-cent wage cut, announced last Monday by the copper companies. Last night the radicals held several meetings and the bulk of the union men refrained from reporting for work, fearing a clash with the element which the mine officials and police class as I. W. W.

The mine managers, particularly those of the United Verde and the United Verde Extension, stand by their statement that they will close the workings indefinitely or until the copper market becomes more satisfactory, unless enough miners to keep the smelters going appear for work to-day.

Federal Mediator Hywell Davis is expected here before the end of the week and the miners' union states that no strike order will be issued officially until he appears on the scene.

Mill Agents Assert Textile Strikers Are Coming Back to Work

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 12.—Agents of several mills said to-night that so far as their plants were concerned the strike of textile workers was losing its effect and their working forces were approaching normal size. John Mercer, agent of the Arlington Mills, said his principal difficulty was in finding enough work for all the operatives who reported.

James I. Milliken, agent of the Everett Mills, said if conditions continued to clear up, he would be ready to start work by to-morrow. This was the quietest day in the week and a half that the strike for a forty-eight hour week with fifty-cent wages had been in effect. Picket lines were thinner and there were no disturbances.

Henry J. Skeffington, Immigration Commissioner at Boston and one of the Federal mediators assigned by the Department of Labor to investigate the strike, arrived to-day.

Passaic Strikers Ask Recognition of Union

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 12.—The 11,500 striking textile workers in this city to-day presented demands for a forty-four-hour week, a wage increase of about 35 per cent and the recognition of their union. During the day their ranks were swelled by 200 of the 300 employees of the Dundee Textile Company and by 250 workers of the Okonite Company, manufacturers of insulated wire and cable.

The Independent Union of General Workers of the Textile Industry in Passaic and Vicinity, for which recognition is demanded, was formed by the strikers last Wednesday, nine days after they dropped their tools.

War Poster Artists to Hold Victory Banquet

Artists of America who contributed patriotic posters to the Allied cause are to celebrate their share in the victory to-night with a dinner and dance at the Hotel Commodore. It is expected that more than 3,000 persons will attend the function.

The dinner is in reality a testimonial to Charles Dana Gibson, head of the division of pictorial publicity of the committee on Public Information, but he will not know it, as he takes his place in the toastmaster's seat. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gibson has been the chief organizer of the dinner, and now it is to be known to his friends as a gathering in his honor.

James Fraser, the sculptor, will present a life-size bust he made of Mr. Gibson to the artist, and there are other surprises in store for him. The souvenirs for the guests will be an artistic record of the help of the artists in winning the war.

Seven Named for West Point

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Seven New York City youths were designated to-day by the War Department to take the entrance examinations at West Point Military Academy March 18. The appointments, which were made by Representatives Sullivan, Siegel and Donovan, follow: Arthur Lintz, 54 East Third Street; Frank Cottino, 235 East 116th Street; Charles Fleck, 31 alternative, care Mrs. L. Lipson, 39 East 111th Street; John Murphy, Jr., 25 Hamilton Terrace; John Q. Toerny, 1773 Amsterdam Avenue; Joseph E. Campbell, first alternative, 9 Washington Terrace; William E. Fitch, second alternative, 600 West 183d Street.

Bill Abolishes Alien Press

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Daniel J. Lyons, of Brooklyn, to-day introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to publish any newspaper or periodical in any other language than English. "The purpose of the bill," he said, "is to strike at the bill of all un-American propaganda in this country. George E. D. Brady, of Buffalo, introduced a bill prohibiting the publication of all official advertising in German-language newspapers."

Seattle Is Still Union, Says Mayor; Denounces "Reds"

U. S. Government Is Called On to Punish the Leaders Who Are Blamed for Inciting Turmoil in the City

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 12.—Seattle's first full workday leaves Kipling the unpunished authority on the difference between East and West. Seattle has come through America's first general strike without a scratch; even its Western progressivism is untouched. This is still a union town, a closed-shop town, and in any authority here wants to change it.

"It was a rebellion," says Mayor Ole Hanson; "but it's all over now. Capital may try to use the failure of the strike to win economic advantage, but the great mass of Seattle citizens—capitalist and union labor alike—are agreed that no such thing shall happen. We'll continue to be a progressive, closed-shop town—the best union town in the United States."

Seattle put on 100,000 population in wartime without a single alteration in the relations of capital and labor. The big mushroom shipyards were unionized with government cooperation as fast as they grew. Seattle has dropped \$12,500,000 in wages in five days without a shiver. Fifty-five thousand unionists went out under leaders who talked of Soviets and the seizure of industry by the workers. Sixty or seventy thousand unorganized men and women were automatically forced out of work. To-day, in spite of the quasi-holiday by which we honor Lincoln's memory, the town is as active as ever and quite as tranquil.

Part of the town believes it has escaped a Bolshevik revolution; the other part, which put the red hue over the strike, is pooh-poohing the notion of anything but a display of solidarity.

Union labor will not suffer for the strike, if the city administration and the biggest responsible employers of the town can help it. But it is a different social life and a different belief, the ruling elements in Seattle believe, were only halted from successful revolution by one man's determination. Ole Hanson said to-day, weighing his words carefully and facing them with an earnest affirmation of his devotion to trade unionism and the rank and file of Seattle's labor:

"It is the duty of the United States government to try and try all the means at its disposal to bring about the American Constitution. It was a strike conceived by certain men and executed through dupes, against the very basis of our social life. A government that is afraid to defend itself when it is thus attacked can never live. It is up to Washington."

The action of Civil Service employees, Mayor Hanson went on, "men proved to be the best of men, which prevents the city from discharging them as they discharged the city when they quit their cars and their trucks and their homes. The rest of labor had the right to strike. The men did not. They must face the consequences."

"I'm for labor, organized labor, absolutely. I always have been. I'm ready to go to the mat for labor, and I bet two out of every three union men in this town will go to the mat with me and against their leaders. Labor has got to clean house. But don't let anybody else do it. Let labor do it. Let the men do it. They must face the consequences."

All this isn't precisely the point of view the last night expect from the man who directed the government with the words: "I told them we would fight until we were dead before we allowed them to turn out one eight-hour man."

It isn't the point of view of the smoking room soviet of discharged soldiers and sailors and traveling men, which is holding sessions on every evening in the city of Seattle. And, of course, it is the point of view of the Seattle Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, which has announced a meeting here to-morrow night, but it seems to be the point of view of this very Western city.

Butte Streeters To Operate To-day; Martial Law Near

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 12.—The streetcars will operate to-morrow or the entire town will be shut down," declared Manager J. R. Wharton, of the Butte Electric Railway Company, this afternoon, after a conference among railway company officials, a committee of the streetcar employees' union and the Mayor, which was called on request of Major Jones, commanding the Federal troops here.

Five hundred more regulars from Camp Lewis, equipped with machine guns, arrived late to-night, and a declaration of martial law is regarded as imminent.

Members of the streetcar employees' union will defy the I. W. W. strikers and attempt to operate the cars to-morrow.

Large groups of pickets this morning attempted to assault miners starting to work, and numerous arrests were made by soldiers and police.

Half a dozen newspaper carriers were waylaid and the strikers built large bonfires of the papers, the I. W. W. seeking to prevent news of the collapse of the Seattle strike, or "revolution," as they call it, from reaching the Butte strikers. To-morrow details of four men were to be sent to accompany each newspaper carrier on his route.

Seek Asylum in America

The Bolsheviks were less vicious in their attacks on America than on other of the Allies, he added. This, he declared, was believed in well informed circles in Russia to be due to their belief their game could not last long, and to their desire to have America friendly enough to offer them asylum when they should try to escape the consequences of their crimes and the revenge of their victims.

There were several Americans who were at least friendly with the Bolsheviks, Dr. Simons testified. The first

Denby Motor Trucks Internal Gear Drive

You can't get more out of a truck than the builder puts into it.

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N. Y. East Side Called Cradle Of Bolshevism

Continued from page 1

an ex-pugilist and instructor in physical culture. He had once been a doorkeeper at the American Embassy and who was married to an Estonian woman) and 265 Jews from New York.

Soviet Leaders Listed

He also read a list of officials of the Soviet government and revolutionary leaders, with their assumed and real names, showing how often names had been changed.

The list follows:

Assumed name	Real name	Real name
Lenine	Oulianoff	Parvus
Trotsky	Bronstein	Isaac
Stokoff	Nachamkies	Martineff
Martoff	Zederbaum	Chernomorski
Zetsoff	Rosenfeld	Chernomorski
Soukhonoff	Gimel	Solnteff
Zakowsky	Kochman	Platinsky
Bogdanoff	Zilberstein	Levin
Larin	Lurie	Zedvin
Goldman	Goldmann	Makulovsky
Gritzky	Radomsky	Kosenbaum
Kamenoff	Katz	Lipinsky
Lowensohn	Ganitsky	Fuerstenberg
Garin	Garfield	Dun
Gourevitch	Zorn	Gombing
Mashkovsky	Golbberg	

It was generally believed, Dr. Simons said, that many of the Bolshevik leaders had changed their names in an effort to make Bolshevism appear a Russian movement. He declared he did not believe it would have been possible for it to succeed without the help from New York.

Yiddish Used in Proclamations

With the Bolsheviks in power, he said, many of their agents, among them the most cruel, were Jews. The country had been dominated by the non-laboring classes. As a result of the non-laboring classes had had thousands of these classes had had thousands more had starved to death—besides the unknown number that had been murdered.

To-morrow Mrs. Madden Summers, widow of the American Consul General at Moscow, who died at his post during the horror there, will tell of her experiences.

Macy Is Named Umpire in Local Harbor Strike Case

First Hearing in Washington Wednesday; War Board Takes Up Silk Issue

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The War Labor Board to-day formally passed the dispute of New York harbor workers and boat owners into the hands of an umpire, V. Everit Macy, of New York, chairman of the Shipping Board's wage committee, who telegraphed his acceptance. The board also announced it would hear the grievances to-morrow in the controversy of 40,000 silk workers. An attempt is to be made to standardize hours in the silk industries of the country, with wages a secondary issue, it was said.

The first hearing by Umpire Macy, of the New York Marine Workers' case has been set for next Wednesday at Washington. Tonight Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, said he would ask a postponement to the following Friday, because counsel would be otherwise engaged on Wednesday. Although admitting his organization had opposed the selection of Mr. Macy, Mr. Delahanty said he looked for no immediate resumption of the strike.

New York City paper handlers and straighteners received wage increases of \$6 a week, retroactive to October 21 last, in their controversy with the Printers' League section of the Association of Employing Printers.

Workers of the Butterick Publishing Company, of New York, shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively, and it was ordered that dispositive methods of employee against persons not willing to join the union shall stop.

Dr. Simons did not care to discuss at any length the principles of the Bolsheviks. Frotsky said: "We do not want liberty or equality, we want dictatorship by the proletariat." That covers it," he said.

The committee tried to get some information as to the Bolshevik attitude toward women, but the doctor was harassed by the presence of many women at the hearing, and spoke reluctantly and in very careful terms. He finally told two or three incidents of which he had knowledge. The whole Bolshevik organization was encouraging immorality, he declared.

"They are the dirtiest pigs that I've ever come across," he said once. "They are so nasty that I can't put it into words."

Dr. Simons added to the evidence before the committee of the friendliness between the Germans and the Bolsheviks. He said the latter often denounced the Allies, seldom or never, the Germans.

Seek Asylum in America

The Bolsheviks were less vicious in their attacks on America than on other of the Allies, he added. This, he declared, was believed in well informed circles in Russia to be due to their belief their game could not last long, and to their desire to have America friendly enough to offer them asylum when they should try to escape the consequences of their crimes and the revenge of their victims.

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he mentioned was that of Raymond Robins, of Chicago, who was in Russia in connection with the Red Cross. Mr. Robins had been a constant source of trouble during his visit, the doctor said. He had been continually held up by the Bolsheviks as a rival to Ambassador Bredens. When he had declared that he should be the ambassador, that he was a "worker," while Francis was a "capitalist." In fact, the attacks on both the ambassador and the Red Cross had been in connection with Robins's name.

Under the Bolshevik law there was nothing to prevent an American citizen from sharing the Soviet government, and he had known of one American who contemplated taking Bolshevik citizenship. He refused to state openly his opinion as to whether any American official was aiding the Bolsheviks, but promised information on this subject in executive session. The committee excluded the spectators to take up these matters late in the afternoon.

Huge Sums Sent from Russia

Foreign propaganda was a settled policy of the Bolsheviks, the doctor said. He confirmed earlier testimony that great sums of money were being sent out of Russia to finance this propaganda. Major Humes, counsel for the committee, read into the record a decree of the Soviet government of 2,000,000 rubles for its propaganda in December, 1917, very shortly after it got control.

In wanderings about the city disguised as a workman, Dr. Simons said, he had found an atmosphere of absolute terror. He had seen large loads of people sent off to the Kronstadt prison, had heard from witnesses of the murder of these people by hundreds, had known of bodies of bodies being washed ashore, had seen shot down, and their bodies afterward were riddled, in the street in front of his house.

He had seen people drop dead in the streets from starvation and a white-haired general begging for bread. Under the Soviet decrees it was frankly the murder of these people by hundreds, had known of bodies of bodies being washed ashore, had seen shot down, and their bodies afterward were riddled, in the street in front of his house.

To-morrow Mrs. Madden Summers, widow of the American Consul General at Moscow, who died at his post during the horror there, will tell of her experiences.

Macy Is Named Umpire in Local Harbor Strike Case

First Hearing in Washington Wednesday; War Board Takes Up Silk Issue

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The War Labor Board to-day formally passed the dispute of New York harbor workers and boat owners into the hands of an umpire, V. Everit Macy, of New York, chairman of the Shipping Board's wage committee, who telegraphed his acceptance. The board also announced it would hear the grievances to-morrow in the controversy of 40,000 silk workers. An attempt is to be made to standardize hours in the silk industries of the country, with wages a secondary issue, it was said.

The first hearing by Umpire Macy, of the New York Marine Workers' case has been set for next Wednesday at Washington. Tonight Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, said he would ask a postponement to the following Friday, because counsel would be otherwise engaged on Wednesday. Although admitting his organization had opposed the selection of Mr. Macy, Mr. Delahanty said he looked for no immediate resumption of the strike.

New York City paper handlers and straighteners received wage increases of \$6 a week, retroactive to October 21 last, in their controversy with the Printers' League section of the Association of Employing Printers.

Workers of the Butterick Publishing Company, of New York, shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively, and it was ordered that dispositive methods of employee against persons not willing to join the union shall stop.

Dr. Simons did not care to discuss at any length the principles of the Bolsheviks. Frotsky said: "We do not want liberty or equality, we want dictatorship by the proletariat." That covers it," he said.

The committee tried to get some information as to the Bolshevik attitude toward women, but the doctor was harassed by the presence of many women at the hearing, and spoke reluctantly and in very careful terms. He finally told two or three incidents of which he had knowledge. The whole Bolshevik organization was encouraging immorality, he declared.

"They are the dirtiest pigs that I've ever come across," he said once. "They are so nasty that I can't put it into words."

Dr. Simons added to the evidence before the committee of the friendliness between the Germans and the Bolsheviks. He said the latter often denounced the Allies, seldom or never, the Germans.

Seek Asylum in America

The Bolsheviks were less vicious in their attacks on America than on other of the Allies, he added. This, he declared, was believed in well informed circles in Russia to be due to their belief their game could not last long, and to their desire to have America friendly enough to offer them asylum when they should try to escape